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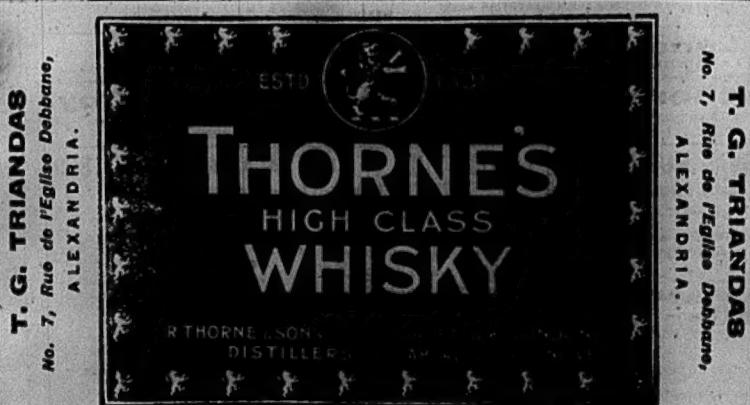
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British friends must seem the most faithless of men. Not only do they use language from which it appears that they consider that their special political principles are applicable to all peoples at all times and in all places, and not only do they give personal and detailed encouragement to individual Indians engaged in attempts to destroy the British raj, but they seem willing to further directly specific proposals of a revolutionary kind. Naturally the Indian agitator is delighted at receiving such help, and is inclined to think his cause half won. As soon, however, as the slightest strain comes—so soon, that is, as there is any attempt to translate theory into practice, and there occurs the necessary breaking of the eggs required to make the omelette—the British Radical starts back in indignation, and makes it quite clear that he never intended to sanction anything of that sort, and that though he is very sorry that this or that gentleman with a difficult name should be inconvenienced or harshly treated by the bureaucrats of Simla and Calcutta, he cannot possibly give encouragement to violent and seditious acts. The Asiatic mind may in regard to large questions be mystic and illogical, but as regards minor matters it is intensely syllabic, and is disgusted to find how unwilling the British patrons of the so-called Indian national movement are to draw the "inevitable" conclusions from premises which they are willing to endorse in the abstract with so much emphasis.

If the Indian agitators were wise, they would completely abandon the notion of getting any help which will be of the least practical use to them from the British Radicals. The help offered by such sympathisers, though no doubt honestly meant when first proffered, is sure in the end to prove a snare and a delusion. They will find also that democracies are what they would probably term, in their not unnatural disappointment, the most cruel, irresponsible, and least trustworthy of Governments when what are supposed to be the rights of dependents are concerned. As Burke pointed out in a passage of deep wisdom and eloquence, you must never suppose that it is possible to put the same kind of pressure upon a democracy that you can place upon an individual Sovereign or upon an oligarchy. Democracy acts like a great force of nature, and is as impervious to the personal appeal. The sovereign people possess a complete self-confidence, and believe that what they do is invariably right. They have no fears of ultimate consequences, or of being punished or held responsible for their acts such as oligarchies and kings have always in the background of their minds. They have an instinctive reliance upon the maxim *vox populi vox dei*. Democracies, again, know no fear of public opinion. Their own approbation of their own acts has to them the appearance of a public judgment in their favour. Burke goes on to declare that a democracy is also the most fearless thing in the world. "No man apprehends in his person that he can be made subject to punishment. Certainly the people at large never ought; for, as all punishments are for example towards the conservation of the people at large, the people at large can never become the object of punishment by any human hand." For this reason "it is of infinite importance," continues Burke, "that they should not be suffered to imagine that their will, any more than that of kings, is the standard of right and wrong." With that view of the moral responsibility of democracies we are in entire agreement. But such agreement does not prevent us from realising the penetrating truth of Burke's view as to the self-confidence and fearlessness of democracy, and of how little avail it is to tell the people, when it has made up its mind on a particular line of action, that it thought, or seemed to think, very differently a year before. The plea which may be so effectual with a king or with an oligarchy, "Why did you lead us on?" is utterly powerless to move a democracy. It does not seem even to hear such a complaint.

But though we state this warning in regard to those who are agitating in favour of the paradox of fiction, Indian Nationalism, we fear there is little chance of our warning being heard. What is far more likely is that as soon as the present crisis subsides the Indian agitators will once more begin to build upon hopes excited by the irresponsible outpourings of individual British democrats, and once more will be bitterly disappointed by the event. That is a result to be deeply regretted; but it is one, we fear, for which there is no remedy. We must take democracy as we find it, and cannot hope to alter its essential conditions. One of these is unconsciously to lay what seems almost a trap for the undoing of persons like Lala Lajpat Rai.

EGYPT AND THE RADICALS.

One of the most significant of recent developments in Egyptian politics has been the remarkable sympathy which some Radical members of Parliament have bestowed on the Egyptian Nationalist Party. It is unfortunate that the native agitators should be beguiled by the attitude of these irresponsible politicians at home into assuming that their claims are recognised in England, and the recent statement by Mr. Morley as to the present Government's position towards the unrest in India should be carefully noted by the Egyptian Nationalists. The following extract from the latest issue of the "Spectator" is peculiarly appropriate reading for such persons and "Egypt" and "Egyptian" should be read for "India" and "Indian" in the following article:

Looking at the matter impartially, we cannot but feel a certain amount of intellectual sympathy for the Indian agitators who are thus being perpetually misled by British Radicals. From their point of view, their

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## Brindisi Mail.

The Mail will be distributed at Alexandria this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock.

## The Tuberculosis League.

Mrs. Percy Chataway has resigned the presidency of the Tuberculosis League.

## Khartoum's Streets.

L.E. 108 were spent last month on the sprinkling of the streets of Khartoum.

## Public Health Department.

The Ministry of the Interior has authorised Dr. Pierie Dracopoli, doctor, Gamil Efendi Machank, pharmacist, and Mrs. Caroline Klein, mid-wife, to follow their professions in Egypt.

## Port Sudan.

The Governor's house and the General Post Office buildings at Port Sudan have just been finished but are not as yet inhabited. The bridge over the creek will not be completed for some months.

## Small Pox in Dongola.

Small-pox has appeared in Dongola Province. It is believed that the disease came from Assuan. Great precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Five cases in Dongola town are secluded in tents outside the town.

## Ministry of Finance.

A meeting of the Financial Committee will be held at the Ministry of Finance on Sunday next at which meeting Mazloun Pasha, who intends to come from Alexandria, will preside. The business to be then considered will be confined to current matters.

## Ministry of the Interior.

The Sanitary Department has decided to appoint a special veterinary surgeon at Guizah in view of the serious outbreak of contagious diseases among the animals there. No cattle will be allowed to enter the town before careful examination has been made.

## Old Etonian Dinner.

It is proposed to hold an Old Etonian dinner on the evening of the 4th June at San Stefano Hotel, if sufficient numbers of O.E.'s are able to attend. Old Etonians who wish to attend should send their names (with house and dates of going to and leaving Eton) to H.C.M. Porter, 60th Rifles, Ras el Tin Barracks, Alexandria.

## The Plague.

The following cases of plague are reported for the past 24 hours:—2 cases discharged as cured at Beba, also 1 death; 5 cured, 3 deaths outside and 3 deaths in hospital at Beni-Mazar; 2 cured at Samallout; 2 fresh cases at Assiout; 1 fresh case and 1 death in hospital at Deirout; 1 cured at Nag-Hamadi; 1 new case and 1 death at Esneh; 1 death at Kena. There remain 51 cases still under treatment.

## SAN STEFANO CASINO.

Le concert Serato qui sera donné demain soir jeudi, au Casino s'annonce comme un gros succès, à en juger par le nombre de demandes de cartes qui parviennent chaque jour au Secrétariat; nul doute que le célèbre violoniste ne rencontre auprès de l'élegant public de San Stefano le même enthousiasme qui l'a accompagné partout en Europe et tout dernièrement à Londres. Voici le programme du concert:

## 1re PARTIE

Ouverture "Pinguis-Hohle" (op. 26), pour orchestre.  
M. Brinch :  
Premier Concert (en sol majeur), pour violon et orchestre, (introduction, Adagio, Finale allegro energico). Mr. Serato.

## 2me PARTIE

Saint-Saëns :  
"Le Roi et l'Ophélie," Poème symphonique pour orchestre.  
Minorette : "Madrigale" {  
"Promenade" { Mr. Serato.  
Violoncelle :  
Massechet :  
"Scène Pittoresque" (Suite d'Orchestre).  
Anglais 2, 3ème Bohème.

## Le prix des places est fixé à 20 P.T.

M.M. les abonnés qui n'auraient pas encore reçu leur carte d'invitation sont priés de la réclamer au plus tôt; ces cartes d'invitation seront rigoureusement exigées à l'entrée et seront seulement admises les personnes qui en seront porteurs: les cartes d'abonnement seront refusées.

Les demandes de tables au restaurant sont également nombreuses pour le dîner de jeudi dont voici le menu :

Consommé glacé en tasses  
Sous à la Cardinal  
Asperges en bâtonnets au beurre  
Calles de viande rôties sur canapé  
Salade de saison  
Bombe tutti frutti  
Friedas  
Dessert

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

## (Aujourd'hui à midi et demie).

La liquidation fin de mois pèse sur le marché. Un grand nombre de ventes forcées sont opérées. Il est à espérer que les situations amélioreront aussitôt que le flottnant disparaîtra.

En hausse de 4 francs l'obligation ancienne Crédit Foncier à 322. Les parts de jouissance Caire continuent à monter à 228 en reprise de 3 francs. L'Union Foncière reprend 1/16 à 5 1/8 et les Markets 3 pence à 23/6. En baisse, par contre l'Agricole à 8 3/8, la National à 22 9/16, la Delta Light à 9 15/16, les dividendes Bière du Caire à 52 francs, la Cassa di Sconto à 169 fr., la Spinning à 7 1/16, la Delta Land à 2 5/16, les Estates à 1 1/4, l'Urbaine à 5 1/2, le Comptoir à 3 7/8, la Building à 3 11/16, le Crédit Franco-Egyptien à 5 1/8, la United à 19 3/2, l'Arditi à 5/8, la Levico à 11/16 et la Helouan à 1/2.

La vente aux enchères des 825 titres est renvoyée à demain. On annonce que la Banque Ottomane a consenti à la Porte une nouvelle avance de 200,000 livres au taux de 7%, ce qui porte à 800,000 livres la somme prêtée au gouvernement turc.

## THE "HELIOPOLIS" LAUNCHED.

## A MAGNIFICENT VESSEL.

## JOURNEY GREATLY SHORTENED.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Tuesday.

The "Heliopolis," the first steamer of the Egyptian Mail Steamship Company Limited, was launched this afternoon from Messrs. Fairfields' yard on the Clyde at Glasgow. The ceremony was conducted before a large and distinguished company, including Lord and Lady Cromer. The vessel was launched by Lady Dalkeith and the launching was effected without a hitch.

The "Heliopolis" flew a large white flag bearing in Greek characters Lord Cromer's last message to the Egyptian nation, "Eupusche," the flag having been presented by the "Egyptian Gazette."

A souvenir, in the form of an illustrated pamphlet, was presented to the guests.

As soon as the "Heliopolis" starts running travellers will be able to do the journey from Alexandria to London in four days instead of the present six.

The vessel is magnificently equipped and furnished in the most luxurious and artistic fashion.

The following are her measurements:

Length over all . . . . . 545 feet.  
Breadth . . . . . 60 feet 3 inches.  
Depth from keel to shelter  
deck . . . . . 38 feet.  
Tonnage . . . . . 12,000 gross.  
Horse-power . . . . . 18,000.

Every requirement of Lloyd's and the Board of Trade has been more than met with. The "Heliopolis" is sub-divided into ten compartments by water-tight bulkheads, while a cellular double bottom has been fitted from stem to stern. In all, there are seven decks.

Immediately abaft the officers' quarters is a cafe, 63 feet by 40 feet, designed in the Regency style and with seating accommodation for eighty-five passengers. Immediately aft of the cafe are the kitchens, the pantries, and the stores. The roof of the cafe forms the flying-bridge, upon which have been placed the chart and wheel-houses. At the other end of the boat-deck is a large office for the reception and dispatch of Marconi wireless telegrams. Aft of this is a roomy alcove. On the promenade-deck, is a long, steel deck-house, built in island fashion, in the centre of which has been placed the music-room, which is 45 feet by 30 feet. Forward and aft of the music-room are groups of state-rooms, arranged to accommodate two or three persons in each, and in all 133 first-class passengers. A portion of this vast deck-house has been divided up into suites, containing sitting-rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms. The construction of the bridge-deck is very similar, and on this deck is the main entrance to the grand staircase. An electric passenger-lift also links up all seven decks. On the bridge-deck is the library. Further aft is the smoking-room, 50 feet by 40 feet.

Between the library and the smoking-room are further groups of state rooms, which accommodate 107 first-class passengers. The shelter-deck is for the most part allotted to public rooms, and in this respect must be regarded as the most important deck of the ship. On it are arranged not only the first-class dining-saloon, but also the second-class dining-saloon, the second-class "Social Hall," and the second-smoking-room. Also on this deck, just aft of the bridge and in the centre of the ship, is the children's dining-saloon. On either side of the children's saloon are groups of state rooms arranged in island fashion. It is the first-class dining-saloon, however, that is undoubtedly the most striking apartment of all. It occupies the whole breadth of the ship, and is 77 feet in length. The design is of the Georgian period, and in all 266 persons can sit down at one time.

The second-class dining-saloon is 60 feet by 50 feet, with seating accommodation for 180 persons. Aft of the dining-saloon is the second-class "Social Hall," a vast and beautiful apartment. At the extreme end of this deck, aft of the second-class smoking-room, are hospitals both for men and women, furnished to meet every possible contingency. There are huge stores, hairdressers' shops, dispensary, and ample room for passengers' spare luggage. With the "Thermo-tank" system the vessel can never be uncomfortably hot or uncomfortably cold, and is never stuffy. "Thermo-tanks" are distributed over the various decks to collect fresh air from the open, and, when charged, can reduce or raise the temperature of the air to any degree desired. This done, the air is distributed by fans through trunks leading to every section of the vessel. The tanks are not only capable of renewing the air twelve times in an hour, but could also maintain the air at 60° Fahr., with a surrounding atmosphere at zero. In addition to this, the ship has been furnished with scores of little electric exhaust fans. The refrigerating plant for the preservation of provisions is the best that can be got, while the electric light plant is so complete that every state-room is fitted with ladies' electric curling tongs.

The ship has been fitted with the Clayton Fire Extinguisher, an apparatus which is capable of discharging in any part of the ship 25,000 cubic feet of fire-extinguishing gas per hour by means of pipes laid on to each and every room. For the further comfort of all on board a constant supply of water, salt and fresh, hot and cold, has been laid on all over the vessel. The machinery consists of three Parsons' latest compound steam turbines, one high-pressure turbine in the centre, and two low-pressure turbines on either side of the

vessel. Their collective power is equivalent to 18,000 indicated horse-power when each of the shafts is making 340 revolutions a minute. Every care that could be taken has been employed to reduce noise and vibration to a minimum.

LONDON, May 28.

The Egyptian Mail Company's steamer "Heliopolis" has been launched at Glasgow. She is intended for service between Marseilles and Alexandria and will accommodate 500 first class passengers. The journey to Cairo will be reduced by 1 1/2 days. (Reuter)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
OF EGYPT.

At a meeting of the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, on Monday, Mr. Robert J. Moss was unanimously elected to the post of President of the Chamber for the unexpired term of office of the late lamented Mr. Sydney H. Carver.

In thanking the members for the honour conferred upon him, Mr. Moss made feeling and touching allusions to his late friend and colleague, and paid a warm tribute to the manner in which Mr. Sydney Carver had led the strenuous life and had always striven to reach the ideal of a hardworking, straightforward, conscientious and God-fearing citizen.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the committee, and the president was requested to convey the same to Mrs. Sydney H. Carver and family.

"Resolved that the committee records with deep regret the loss sustained by the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt through the death of Mr. Sydney H. Carver, one of its original members, and its president for the current year, and expresses its high sense of the benefit derived from his zealous services and sound advice especially valuable from his long residence in the country and from his matured business experience."

Mr. Percy W. Carver, of Messrs. Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., and Mr. A.G.M. Dickson, sub-governor of the National Bank of Egypt, were unanimously elected to fill vacancies on the Committee.

## NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—On Monday last after reading the account of Mr. Dicey's interview with the Khedive in the "Daily Telegraph" of Tuesday, the 21st inst., I happened to buy a copy of the day's issue of the "Egyptian Standard." My surprise was great to read the account of the same interview, which that paper alleged had been telegraphed out at great expense!

I am glad to see that you notice in to-day's "Gazette" this wonderful instance of Mustapha Pasha Kamel's enterprise. It is an unheard-of exploit in journalism in Egypt, indeed in any other country, to go to the expense of telegraphing 1445 words from England when the very subject of the telegram is to be found in the London newspapers arrived by rail and steamer. The general theme of conversation on Sunday and yesterday was the Khedivial declarations published by Mr. Dicey in the "Daily Telegraph." The general impression was that the Khedive had been anxious to counteract—through great ability—the effect produced in London by his recent interview with M. Puaux, which, upon its publication in "Le Temps," had created universal comments. It is also generally believed that Mr. Dicey ornamented his interview as is his custom. It has been noticed, in fact, that he has placed in the Khedive's declarations his own words and personal ideas, as expressed in his recent book on "Egypt of the Future." In this book, it is remembered, the author spoke about the "veiled protectorate" and about the opportunities lost by England when she might effectively have proclaimed her protectorate over Egypt.

Mr. Bernice Mansfield, the Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," declared to an editor of "Al Minbar," that he thought Mr. Dicey had not communicated his article to the Khedive before sending it to the "Daily Telegraph." Anybody who knows Mr. Dicey is not unaware of his great negligence, caused beyond doubt by his extreme age. It is he who stated that the General Assembly had met in Abdeen Palace, that it had met three months previous to the celebrated session last March, that it had decided to send a commission to the Sinai Peninsula, that Saad Pasha Zagloul had been an editor on the staff of "Al Lewa" as well as other absurdities.

A writer who makes so many statements contrary to facts, is quite capable of altering the real thoughts of the Khedive. At any rate—and so much can be asserted—he has given a form to the declarations in question which renders them disagreeable in the eyes of the Egyptians. Dropping all further considerations concerning Mr. Dicey's role in the interview, we wish to state it is with pleasure we have observed that the Imperialist press avows the Khedive has nothing to do and has done nothing in connection with the National Movement. This movement is completely independent. His Highness can be either friendly or unfriendly with the British. As for us, our struggle will always be firm, patriotic and untiring. We serve our country which is placed higher than all Khedives and all men. If thanks to our efforts the Khedivial throne becomes firmer, the rights of the Khedive will on the contrary become restricted. We wish in the first place to have a strong constitution which will put an end to the whims and caprices of an absolute power. Happy the Sovereign who is able to understand that his influence is all the more powerful, the greater the liberties enjoyed by his people and the more absolute masters they are of their own destinies!

Truly Yours,  
COMMON SENSE.

Alexandria, May 28.

## CAIRO STATION.

## REFRESHMENT ROOM WANTED.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Dear Sir,—I suggest that if the Railway Administration established a well managed and equipped refreshment room at the Cairo station similar to those at all the more important termini in England, the innovation would be much appreciated by the travelling public.

Moreover passengers by the Upper Egypt express leaving Cairo at 8.30 a.m. are obliged to accomplish a somewhat trying journey without benefit of an iced drink unless they elect to wrestle with the idiosyncrasies of the foreign attendant at the Minieh "Buffet" for which encounter an all too short halt is allowed.

These have reason to hail the advent of the "Thermos" water bottle.

The tourists, bless them, "leave us ere the summer. Have the Administration no thought for the comfort of their 'regular customer'?

It is not impossible that the absence of a decent refreshment room at the Cairo station should be made the subject of a question in the House of Commons at no distant date!!

Yours faithfully,

HOPE D. FIRD.

Upper Egypt 23 May 1907.

## THE KHEDIVE'S INTERVIEW.

## NATIONALIST PRESS OPINION.

## MR. DICEY'S "NEGLIGENCE."

The declarations of the Khedive in his interview with Mr. Edward Dicey have not pleased that part of the Nationalist Press, which is led by Mustapha Pasha Kamel. The organ of the Pasha impugns the authenticity of the state documents contained therein on account of Mr. Dicey's age! They also assert that Mr. Bernie Mansfield, the Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," has made a declaration to the editor of "Al Minbar" to the effect that he was of opinion that Mr. Dicey had not communicated the contents of the article to the Khedive prior to publication. There was, however, plenty of time for Mr. Dicey to have done so, as he was here for many months and such an important matter as an interview with the ruler of the country must necessarily have been submitted prior to publication. The following comments are from the "Egyptian Standard."

The general theme of conversation on Sunday and yesterday was the Khedivial declarations published by Mr. Dicey in the "Daily Telegraph."

The general impression was that the Khedive had been anxious to counteract—through great ability—the effect produced in London by his recent interview with M. Puaux, which, upon its publication in "Le Temps," had created universal comments. It is also generally believed that Mr. Dicey ornamented his interview as is his custom.

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## TELEGRAMS.

## VIENNA COTTON CONGRESS.

## SPECULATION IN FUTURES.

VIENNA, May 28.  
The fourth International Cotton Congress has been opened here. 250 European delegates and American planters are represented. The Congress discussed efforts to check illegitimate speculation in cotton futures. The chairman, Mr. Macara, described the increase in the East Indian cotton as the most remarkable development of the year. The Emperor received the delegates and expressed the wish that their deliberations would meet with every success. (Reuter)

## COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

## BRITAIN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, May 28.  
General Botha has arrived. He said that his visit to London had contributed largely to better the understanding between the peoples of Britain and South Africa. (Reuter)

## SAN FRANCISCO AGITATION.

TOKIO, May 28.  
The Press maintains a calm attitude regarding the renewal of the San Francisco agitation. (Reuter)

NEW YORK, May 28.  
The newspapers fear that the recurrence of the disturbances at San Francisco will have a serious result with regard to relations between Japan and America. (Reuter)

## THE RAND GARRISONED.

JOHANNESBURG, May 28.  
The Rand is now completely garrisoned. Many miners are resuming work. (Reuter)

## ROYALTY IN FRANCE.

CHRISTIANIA, May 28.  
The King and Queen are paying an official visit to Paris. Their Majesties were entertained at a banquet by M. Fallières. Most cordial toasts were exchanged. (Reuter)

## THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, May 28.  
The Chamber has adopted in agreement with the Government the anticipated remission to July 12 of class 1903. (Havas)

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, May 28.  
The Emperor and Empress unveiled this morning five statues of Princes of Orange near Lustgarten. (Havas)

## RRUNSWICK DUCHY.

BRUNSWICK, May 28.  
The Diet has unanimously elected Duke Jean Albert de Mecklenburg Regent of the Duchy. (Havas)

BERLIN, May 28.  
The Brunswick Diet has elected the Duke Johann Albrecht Mecklenburg Regent. (Reuter)

## SECRET TRIAD SOCIETY.

PEKING, May 28.  
The Chinese rebels to the number of 30,000 have been organised by the Secret Triad Society. (Reuter)

## UNREST IN CHINA.

HONG KONG, May 28.  
The malcontents are attacking Cheunglam and Tungchung, wealthy villages in the Chin-ghoi district. The inhabitants are fleeing to Swatow. The rising is attributed to taxation. (Reuter)

## TELEGRAMS.

## RAHIM KHAN DETAINED.

TEHERAN, May 28.  
Rahim Khan has been conveyed here and detained in the Palace. Parliament is dissatisfied and desires his imprisonment. (Reuter)

## CRICKET.

LONDON, May 28.  
Sussex beat Gloucestershire by 10 wickets. Somerset beat Sussex by 6 wickets. (Reuter)

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit within certain necessary limits free discussion.

## CAESAR'S CAMP.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Sir,—I beg to give you the following, which emanates from the most trustworthy source. The victimised contributor does not care to disclose his name unnecessarily, but if indispensable is ready to do so. Yesterday, Sunday the 26th inst. at about 9.30 a.m., the person in question, a well-known city solicitor, was hurrying to catch his tram at the "Halte" of Camp Caesar. Four successive times the trams passed without stopping. The gentleman became exasperated and expostulated with the man in charge of the "Halte" who feigned sympathy and who tried to appease his growing anger with comforting assurances that the next tram would stop (between parenthesis this man is an Armenian wattman told off to do the duty of station master) seemed quite unadaptable for the post he was fulfilling; in fact he seemed like a fish out of water, unable to give any tangible reason for the non-stoppages of trams at the Halte of Camp Caesar. At last Mr. X. who had a most important appointment to fulfil in town and seeing there was no alternative, confronted the next in-coming tram "à la Sarah Bernhardt," by placing himself between the rails and ordering the wattman to stop. The latter at once relented the pace and almost came to a stand-still but the dormant Armenian at once awoke from his state of lethargy and urged the wattman to take no heed of his appeals and to hurry on, with the result that the tram almost trampled him over, heedless of any responsibility he might have incurred by sacrificing a life, not to say murdering a man, in cold blood, which would have been a British jury's verdict under the circumstances.

It was only later on in town that Mr. X found out that the itinerary of the A. R. R. had been changed and the notice was only, to his knowledge, made out in French, so that illiterate people or those not knowing this language, remained in ignorance of the change of the "horaire" (not to say horror) and if they have to depend on "sleeping beauties" or inefficient men, it were as well that they kept to their beds of a Sunday. Now it is time that reasonable measures should be taken to ensure frequent and regular stoppages at "Camp César," for not only has the population immensely increased in the surrounding areas, but owing to the congested traffic of the Ibrahimieh station, most of the residents of the surrounding districts flock to the "Halte" of the Camp of Caesar and it must be most distressing not to be able to find a means of conveyance after trudging all that way, especially under a hot sun. The gentleman who underwent this sad ordeal was the promoter of a committee organised about two years ago to expose the grievances of the Campocæsarites and successfully obtained a promise from the Co. that there should be successive and regular stoppages at the "Halte" of "Camp César," but with the change of the traction from railway to tramway, they have not bettered themselves; on the contrary, they find themselves worse off. Other minor and less important stations such as: Victoria College, Mazarita, Chatby and Cléopatra have regular stoppages to the detriment of Caesar's Camp. For whims and sports they find ample time to gratify their aims but for the important demands of a growing population, they have no consideration.

It is time this matter should be seen into. Yours truly,  
UNSATISFIED.  
ALEXANDRIA, May 27, 1907.

## EGYPT'S ANCIENT RECORDS.

"Ancient Records of Egypt." By James Henry Breasted, Ph. D. Vols. I.-V. (University of Chicago Press.)

The final volume of this valuable work has appeared, and begets in us a hearty admiration of the industry as well as the erudition of the author. We do not know how long a time Dr. Breasted has devoted to the actual writing of the five large volumes before us; but to have seen four of them through the press, and to have "constantly supervised" as he tells us, the compilation of the indexes which form the fifth, is hardly more than a year, is a feat of strength which has few equals. Nor does this seem to have been attended by the slovenliness which is the general characteristic of hasty work; and there are few slipshod expressions in the book. American "hustling," therefore, has for once been justified, and the University of Chicago has reason to rejoice over the strenuousness of her Professor of Egyptology.

Dr. Breasted's aim is to put at the disposal of the general public all the written documents upon which the history of Pharaonic Egypt should be based, and it may be said at once that he has fully succeeded. He here translates into readable English nearly every inscription that can be called historical, and in this he has been largely helped by the great collection of extracts lately made at Berlin for the purpose of the forthcoming Egyptian dictionary, and by the excellent transcripts now in course of publication, under the editorship of Dr. Steinendorff, with the title of "Urkunden des ägyptischen Altertums." It may, in fact, be said that such a work would have been impossible without the active co-operation of the Berlin School of Egyptology, and the English-speaking public may be congratulated on the fact that the task has fallen upon a scholar writing in our own tongue, and at the same time so thoroughly in touch with the school in question as Dr. Breasted. Yet he has not scrupled to go outside Germany for his sources when occasion required. He expressly warns us in his opening chapter that the student of Egyptian documents cannot now work exclusively in his library; and he tells us that all his copies have been collated with, and some actually made at first hand from, the monuments themselves. The execution of this task has involved not only frequent visits to Egypt, but also a more or less prolonged stay in nearly every museum in Europe.

One thing that must strike the lay reader in this connexion is the prima facie impossibility that such a mass of evidence could be compressed into even four substantial volumes. From the rise of the First Dynasty to the Persian conquest a space of time variously estimated at from 5,000 to 3,000 years must have elapsed; and from what we know of the preservative properties of the soil of Egypt, and the eagerness with which monuments have been sought since the days of Champollion, it might be guessed that the publication of such inscriptions might easily run to three or four times the present length. But those who would thus argue must shut their eyes to the fact that the Egyptians were never a history writing people. While the kings of Assyria and Babylon were setting up inscriptions really designed to teach posterity the extent of their sway and the limits of their conquests, the Pharaohs contented themselves with an occasional hymn of triumph over an enemy generally and vaguely named "that foe," or a series of more or less conventional pictures on the walls of a tomb giving a few incidents in the life of the prince there buried. Hence all but a small fraction of the documents that Dr. Breasted has translated are not in their intention history at all, but deeds, private letters, foundation-tablets, and diplomatic correspondence, from which material valuable for history can be gathered. Thus nearly all the information we have here about the pyramid-building Fourth Dynasty consists of inscriptions upon the rocks of Sinai, dedication inscriptions on the walls of tombs, and a few wills by members of the royal family or high officials of the period. It is not until the Eighteenth Dynasty is reached that any great body of evidence regarding expeditions, military and peaceful, into foreign lands becomes available. This work should be of great service to Egyptology.

LORD CROMER

(BRITISH AMBASSY AND CONSUL-GENERAL IN EGYPT, 1888-1907.)  
Patience, begotten of the far-seeing mind,  
Subduing the strongest in war's inward flame,  
Is crowned at last. Today a great man's name  
Is born, whose character he deserved.  
Of freedom to the poor, the maimed, the blind,  
Who bows for ages Egypt's yoke of shame.  
The master-builder of new Egypt's fame  
Lives in her heart—a memory embalmed.  
If ever rest from toil were nobly earned,  
The thinnest Imperial Counsel, who thro' stress  
Of war and jarring counsels had discerned,  
And taught a land in darkness to confess,  
The truth for which heroic Gordon burned,  
That paths of peace are paths of righteousness.  
G. H. TREVOR, in the "Spectator."

WHEN THE EARTH WILL BE FULL.  
Professor Ravenstein has estimated that the fertile lands of the globe amount to 28 million square miles, the steppes to 14 millions, and the deserts to one million. Fixing 207 persons to the square mile for fertile lands, 10 for steppes, and one for deserts as the greatest population that the earth could properly nourish, the professor arrives at the conclusion that when the number of inhabitants reaches about 6,000 million, the earth will be peopled to its full capacity. At present, says the New York "Tribune," it contains somewhat more than one-quarter of that number. If the rate of increase shown by the latest census statistics should be uniformly maintained, Professor Ravenstein shows that the globe would be fully peopled about the year 2072.

## EGYPTIAN COMPANIES

## CAIRO METROPOLITAN HELIOPOLIS CY.

Nous avons parlé de la première assemblée générale de la Société des Héliopoli. D'après le rapport du Conseil d'administration, le premier exercice, ayant été employé exclusivement à la mise en valeur du domaine de la Compagnie et de ses concessions de chemins de fer électriques et de tramways, ne comporte pas de compte de profits et pertes. D'après le bilan dressé au 31 décembre 1906, le capital, qui y est de 15 millions a été rappelé, porté depuis la clôture de l'exercice à 30 millions, représenté actuellement par 120,000 actions de capital de 250 francs et 60,000 actions de dividende dont le nombre ne peut jamais être augmenté. L'actif se présente ainsi: Actionnaires, 2,082,132 fr. 50; premier établissement, 2,545,788 fr. 49; sommes dues sur ventes de terrains payables à terme, 1,069,825 francs; approvisionnements, 600,050 fr. 51; disponibilités, caisses, banques, débiteurs divers, 2,221,597 fr. 04; cautionnements déposés dans les caisses publiques, 129,617 fr. 63; total, 17,058,149 fr. 17. Quant au passif, il se décompose ainsi: Capital, 15 millions de francs; représenté par 600,000 actions de capital de 250 francs et 60,000 actions de dividende sans désignation de valeur; ventes de terrains payables à terme, 1,069,825 francs; créanciers divers 945,595 fr. 33; intérêts et escomptes, 42,728 fr. 84.

Voici quelques extraits du rapport qui seront lus avec intérêt:

"Il s'agit en somme, de mettre en valeur des terrains situés aux portes du Caire et éminemment propres, par leur salubrité leur altitude et la nature de leur sol, à la création et au développement d'une nouvelle cité dans les meilleures conditions d'hygiène. Ceux d'entre vous qui habitent le Caire savent ce qu'il était, il y a un an, le désert de l'Abbassieh qui servait de plaine d'manœuvre à la garnison du Caire. C'était un vaste plateau admirablement aéré, s'abaisse en pentes douces vers le nord-ouest, coupé ça et là par quelques collines et dominant de 25 à 75 mètres la ville du Caire et la vallée du Nil. Dans ce désert s'élève aujourd'hui une ville nouvelle; nous l'avons appelée Oasis Héliopolis, à cause de la proximité des ruines de cette antique cité.

Voir.—Une magnifique avenue de 3 kilomètres, reliée aujourd'hui l'Oasis, d'Héliopolis au Caire; elle se prolonge à travers la ville nouvelle pour aller rejoindre l'ancienne route de Suez; le réseau des autres rues et avenues se dessine complètement sur le terrain et les chaussées des voies les plus importantes sont terminées. Des squares ont été créés dans l'avenue principale et ces premières plantations ont donné d'excellents résultats.

Voies ferrées de service.—Seize kilomètres de voies ferrées de service relient les chantiers aux stations du chemin de l'Etat, à l'Abbassieh et au Palais de Koubbeh; elles sont desservies par 10 locomotives et 350 wagons qui amènent à pied d'œuvre les matériaux de construction.

Eau potable.—Dès le début, une canalisation a été établie pour amener sur les divers chantiers l'eau nécessaire aux constructions et à l'alimentation de la population ouvrière employée à nos travaux. Le réseau définitif de distribution d'eau potable, comprenant 50 kilomètres de conduite, est en construction et une partie déjà mise en service. Un réservoir de 5,000 mètres cubes se construit (à la côte de 82 m.) au sommet d'un des mamelons qui dominent l'emplacement de l'oasis.

Egouts.—Un réseau d'égouts, avec installations d'épuration biologique, est à l'étude.

Terrains.—Nous avons mis en vente par adjudication publique, le 17 avril 1906, 50 parcelles, ayant une superficie moyenne de 950 mètres carrés, situées vers la périphérie de la première oasis. Elles ont été adjugées à des prix variant entre 13 et 29 francs le mètre carré, bien qu'à cette époque les travaux de voirie ne fussent pas encore commencés.

Depuis cette époque nous avons effectué d'importantes ventes de gré à gré, à des prix qui ont atteints 53 francs le mètre carré. Nous avons même refusé des offres plus élevées pour des terrains particulièrement bien situés. Il ne semble pas d'autre que la compagnie ait intérêt à se presser de réaliser ses terrains et le Conseil, dans sa séance du 5 avril, a décidé d'en suspendre la vente, sauf dans une zone déterminée, jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient acquis de la plus-value par suite de la mise en service du chemin de fer ou tout au moins du tramway.

## SOCIETE DES TRAMWAYS DU CAIRE.

Les bénéfices nets du dernier exercice s'élèvent à la somme de frs. 2,436,989,14 qui a été ainsi réparti:

1. Au fonds de réserve, 5 p.c. fr. 121,185,18; 2. Dividende de 25 francs à 12,000 actions privilégiées fr. 300,000,00; 3. Aux membres du Conseil d'administration et du Collège des commissaires fr. 199,618,84; 4. Dividende de fr. 22,50 à 80,000 parts de jouissance fr. 1,800,000,00; 5. Solde à reporter fr. 16,185,17.

Durant l'exercice écoulé, il a été procédé à la construction des lignes qui ont été concédées par l'acte du 23 juillet 1905; l'une de ces lignes, celle de Ghamrah, s'embranchant au Dahir aux lignes du Khalig et de l'Abbassieh et aboutissant à l'avenue Abbas, a été ouverte à l'exploitation le 23 juin dernier. Les travaux sont en cours sur la ligne de Septi, sur le prolongement de la ligne de Boulac jusqu'à l'Ecole des Arts et Métiers, sur le prolongement du Khalig jusqu'aux Abattoirs et enfin, sur la ligne de Choubrah.

La ligne de Ghieh, qui réunira la ligne des Pyramides au réseau urbain, ne pourra être établie qu'après l'achèvement des ponts que le Gouvernement construit entre l'île de Rodah et les deux rives du Nil. En prévision du développement du trafic qui se produira sur la ligne de Choubrah.

ligne des Pyramides quand la tête de ligne sera ainsi portée au centre de la ville, il a été décidé de mettre cette ligne à double voie sur toute son étendue.

Les travaux de construction de la nouvelle salle des machines à Boulac sont très avancés; le premier groupe turbo-dynamique de 1,500 Kw. est monté; un second groupe de 1,500 Kw. sera livré prochainement et l'usine pourra ainsi faire face à l'augmentation du service qui résultera de la mise en exploitation des lignes nouvelles en construction et concédées. En dehors de la ligne de Ghamrah ouverte à l'exploitation le 23 juin, la longue exploitation du réseau de tramways de la Société n'a pas subi de modifications au cours de l'exercice 1905-1906. Les recettes totales effectuées pendant cet exercice se sont élevées à fr. 4,849,192,56 contre fr. 3,976,669,74 en 1904-1905 pour des parcours respectifs de 6,865,606 et 6,219,787 kilomètres.

Le recettes des bateaux se sont élevées à fr. 76,789,83 contre fr. 63,487,39 en 1904-1905.

Dans les assemblées générales extraordinaires du 20 juin 1905 et du 15 janvier 1906, les actionnaires ont approuvé les accords intervenus pour le déstinent de la Société à son droit de préférence à la concession de services de transport vers un oasis à créer dans le désert de l'Abbassieh en vertu d'une convention avec le gouvernement égyptien. La Société destinée à réaliser ces concessions et convention a été constituée au Caire le 23 janvier 1906 sous le titre de "The Cairo Electric Railways and Heliopolis Oases Company" au capital de 15,000,000 de francs, divisé en 60,000 actions de capital de 250 francs chacune et 60,000 actions de dividende sans désignation de valeur. La Compagnie des Trams a participé à la constitution de cette Société et lui a été attribué un autre 5,000 actions de dividende en exécution des accords rappelés ci-dessus.

Elle a pris également un intérêt dans la Société "The Cairo Public Motor Car Service" constituée au Caire au mois d'avril dernier pour l'exploitation de services d'omnibus automobiles.

Ces titres souscrits et attribués figurent au prix courant dans le portefeuille de la Compagnie.

## URBANORA.

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Messrs. McLaren, Engineers, of Leeds, England, have sold a large number of Steam Ploughs and Kassabiehs in Egypt

## ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, May 4th.  
Major R.N. Gamble, D.S.O., Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was so very popular in Alexandria during the recent stay of the battalion there, has just been promoted to the head of the battalion, vice Colonel F.W.N.M. Cracken, D.S.O., whose term had expired. The majority has gone to Captain P.W. Foley, D.S.O., who is also well known in Egyptian circles.

It seems that the new appointment of Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean land forces may have an important bearing on the Moroccan question. In Continental circles, the appointment is looked upon as an indication that Great Britain has made up her mind to have a good deal to say in anything affecting the lands of the Sheerif.

But apart from all that, there is good reason to believe that the appointment has been made in order to give more effect to the now time honoured maxim that the waterway of the Mediterranean should be practically in British hands, and, of course, it is of the last importance that the eastward route to India, via the Suez Canal, should be properly guarded. The new programme of combined naval and military training and tactics will trend towards that. But it is still a moot point if one hand can control all the cords in war time, over such a wide area of operations.

Captain H.F. Fraser, 21st Empress of India's Lancers who is well known in Egypt has been promoted major by selection in that smart regiment, getting his squadron at eleven and a half years' service. He served on the staff in the South African War, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal with two clasps), and in the Aro Expedition, 1901-02, one of the ramifications of the operations in Southern Nigeria, in the course of which he was slightly wounded (medal with clasp).

Lieutenant H.S. Wilson, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been selected for service with the King's African Rifles.

Lieutenant D.C.E. Comyn, Black Watch, on returning home from Egypt, where he was employed as an inspector in the Bahr-el-Gazal Province, has been posted to the 1st Battalion at the Curragh.

In working out the fate of modern Egypt, one mighty factor—the British officer—seldom gets the credit it is fairly entitled to. In every department that has helped the land of the Pharaohs in its onward march to peace and prosperity, the military officer has right faithfully enacted his part. In the financial department he has been paramount, and the same remark applies to the Customs, Railways, Police, Telegraph, Post Office and other departments. And all this is the outcome of the army of occupation which followed the troubles of 1882, when Egypt and its dependencies were riven to the centre. The prosperity of Egypt is a standing refutation of the libels on the efficiency of the British officer not only in peace but in war, the former being the natural outcome of the latter.

The vacant majority in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers has gone to Captain Arthur Loveband, of the 1st Battalion, Alexandria, who mounts the crown at a little less than twenty two years service. Major Loveband got his commission in the gallant "Dubs" in August, 1885, was promoted captain in 1894, and was adjutant of one of the line battalions and of one of the militia battalions in succession. He saw some service in the winding up stages of the Transvaal campaign, 1902, with his present battalion. The promotion of Major Loveband brings Captain H.W. Higginson, presently attached to the 2nd Battalion, Fermoy, in on the establishment, to which he was a supernumerary whilst employed as adjutant of the 4th Battalion.

London, May 18.  
The vacant captaincy in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, caused by the temporary withdrawal of Captain Herbert Dixon, has been filled by the promotion of Lieutenant F.B. Nixon, the senior subaltern. Captain Nixon joined the Inniskillings in August, 1900, and served on the staff in the South African War, 1901-02, taking part in the closing stages of the guerilla warfare in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony (Queen's medal with five clasps).

In honour of the visit of the King of Denmark, a review of the troops will be held at Aldershot on the 12th June.

Captain Rees-Mogg, Royal Irish Regiment, has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Captain Rees-Mogg, who was latterly attached to the 1st Battalion, in the Punjab, has spent over eight years in the Royal Irish Regiment, and has commanded a company since August, 1904.

SO IT IS.

The flesh must wither—yea it may be so,  
Change as a garment and be cast away,  
The other self in Paradise will grow  
With Angel's indestructible as they.

The eyes in ageing—yea it must be so,  
Shall fade as do the stars before the day  
But they'll shine and this we surely know,  
When sun and moon are blind for eye, and eye!

The heart with throbbing—yea it must be so,  
Knock at the door, as though a King should say,  
A fortress 'tis to me, yet if fair would go,  
And every King we think should have his way.

Hearts! eyes are dying—yea that may be so,  
Death is a tyrant, who can say him nay?  
The chrysalis assumes the dust, but lo!

What lovely wings are fashioned out of clay.

## WHY ARE WE RIGHT HANDED?

Many theories are given by way of answer to the inquiry, Why are we right handed? Some suppose it is because of long ages of heredity; that centuries upon centuries or merely partial employment, or none at all, has caused the neglected left hand to lose its natural cunning. Among biologists (says Mr. O. P. Morris, writing in the New York "Tribune") it is notorious that many animals, birds, and insects have had organs, both external and internal, fall into desuetude through disuse attendant upon changed conditions of environment or ways of living.

One great physiologist points out that when man was a cave dweller, and had to fight with mammoth or mastodon for bare subsistence, stone axe or spear in hand, he probably used the right hand in order to keep his heart, most vital of organs, as far away as possible from an adversary's assault. And later, when tribe fought tribe his common foes, it was found convenient to wield weapons in uniformity, leaving the other hand and arm free for preserving balance and for holding a shield. In this way it is thought right-handedness was brought about and passed down from father to son for untold generations. Man has, ever been a fighting animal, and it must have been clear to him from the earliest times that if some of the fighting phalanx were right-handed and others left-handed, their weapons would be continually clashing, and their squares thrown into disorder, with disastrous effect when the enemy should perceive a momentary confusion. On the other hand, if each man used spear or axe with the same hand as his neighbour, symmetry and system would be given to the fighting force. To maintain that the left hand suffers from any physical disability, as compared with its more favoured fellow, is unfair, and not in accordance with fact. This may be shown by anyone who takes pains to train his left hand; he will soon find that one may become as clever as the other. One may go further, and point out that in some matters of everyday life the left hand is habitually given equal rights with the other. Thus in knitting a woman gives both an equal share of work; and apparently she is equally skilled with each hand.

## Seized by Sciatica.

This Man Lived in Torture.  
No Respite Day or Night.

Never a Twinge of Pain Now.  
Cured and Strengthened by

## DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"Like many more people I was quickly affected by damp or wet weather. The result was that at one time Sciatica held me in its clutches to such an extent that I was tortured night and day."

The speaker, Mr. John Jackson, of 2, Myrtle-St., Heywood, near Manchester, has had an agonising experience of Sciatica, and in a thankful spirit he willingly related how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills rescued him from a writhing existence of pain.

"That was about four years ago," he continued, "The pains of Sciatica caught me first in the lower part of the back **THESE WERE HIS SYMPTOMS.** and then ran right down my legs into my feet. Sharp, piercing pains they were, that came on like a flash, so that I could hardly move. Only with the greatest difficulty could I get on with my work. These terrible attacks would seize me without warning, and from being in torture and the constant dread of another my face became haggard and drawn. Each attack would leave me for a time with my limbs too tender to be touched. I shudder even now when I recall that awful feeling, as though red hot wires were being run through me. At night I would be distracted with pain as I lay in bed, with sleep out of the question; as soon as I got warm the pains began."

"I saw first one medical man and then another, but in spite of treatment I felt no relief from the Sciatica. For months I hobbled about in this pitiable state, awfully depressed and hopeless. I was eating practically no food, and lost weight steadily. My strength had become so reduced that work was almost beyond me. Then my wife read of a case like my own in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured the sufferer. So she got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for me, and I began to take them regularly. I did not notice much improvement at first, though my appetite improved. After a while, however, the pains grew less acute, while the attacks were not so frequent. So I continued to make progress, all the time regaining strength, until there was no doubt about it; I was cured of the Sciatica. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills altered my life entirely, and the best proof is that I have never had at twinge of the complaint since then."

Mrs. Jackson added: "Yes, my husband was made a different man by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; if at any time he gets run-down I obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they strengthen him so."

Thousands of cured men and women speak from experience of benefits derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in cases of Anæmia, General Weakness, Indigestion, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, St. Vitus' Dance, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders, and Paralysis. Sold by dealers, but always ask for the genuine pills (seven words as above). An interesting illustrated pamphlet describing many cures will be sent post free on application.

Sold by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 18 the box and P.T. 70 for six boxes.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

## ALEXANDRIA

## Kom-el-Nadour Observatory.

Direction of wind	N.E.
Force of Anemometer	10
State of sea	Calm
Barometer corrected	762.4
Evaporation	3
State of Clouds	Clear
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	
Max. Temp. in the shade	27
Min. do. do.	25
Humidity of the air	50
Heat of the sun	47
Rainfall	0.00
Moon Phase	
" " " "	
REMARKS.	

The weather conditions are unchanged. The barometer is steady.

## OTHER STATIONS.

## OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	26	21	Maroua	44	27
Suez	34	19	Atharsa	44	25
Gebel	36	20	Shakka	35	23
Ghizah	34	15	Khartoum	42	36
Aswan	35	19	Kassala	42	38
Isman	39	22	Wad Medani	43	34
Wady Halfa	40	24	Duqm	41	39

## FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	761.9	Calm	25	Calm
Malta	761.9	Almost calm	26	Calm
Grindel	760.3	Very light	26	Light
Athens	759.9	Almost calm	29	Very light
Gimsoi	758.4	Calm	27	Very slight

## Societe Anonyme des Eaux du Caire.

## AVIS aux Actionnaires.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée générale extraordinaire, le Mercredi 5 Juin 1907, à 3 heures 1/2 de relevée, au Siège Social, au Caire.

## ORDRE DU JOUR :

Proposition de création et d'émission d'actions de jouissance en augmentation de celles existantes, et par suite, modification de l'art. 13 des statuts.

Pour assister à l'Assemblée, il faut être propriétaire de dix actions au moins et faire le dépôt de ces actions cinq jours avant la réunion au Siège de la Société ou dans l'un des établissements ci-après ou leurs succursales: le Crédit Lyonnais, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien, la Banque Impériale Ottomane, l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, la Banque Nationale d'Egypte et la Bank of Egypt.

L'assemblée générale ne pouvant délibérer valablement que si la proportion d'actions prévue par les statuts est représentée, Messieurs les Actionnaires sont en conséquence priés de faire le dépôt de *toutes leurs actions*.

Le Caire, le 10 Mai 1907.  
Le Directeur  
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.  
302554-3

## AVIS

Nous rappelons à nos lecteurs que le paquebot-poste IMPERATUL TRAIAN du SERVICE MARITIME de l'ETAT ROUMAIN fera de nouveau escale à l'île de Rhodes le vendredi 7 Juin 1907, en tant qu'aucune prohibition quarantaine ne seraient jusqu'alors dictées par les autorités sanitaires de l'Empire Ottoman contre les provenances d'Egypte.

Aux amateurs de se hâter pour réservé leurs places, à l'Agence Générale (Wm. H. Muller & C° 16 Rue Sesostris) Alexandria. (Otto Sterzing Place de l'Opera) Caire.

## Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria or Tuesday 28th May, 1907.

OUTWARD.  
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.  
(Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	
	The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraph Offices
London	21	43
Liverpool	27	—
Manchester	30	—
Glasgow	29	1. 26
Other Provincial Offices	—	1. 12

## Supplement Commercial et Financier

## DE L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'Egyptian Gazette paraît tous les samedis à midi; il donne à la population égyptienne l'actualité financière et commerciale de l'Egypte et du monde. Il contient des articles complets et impartiaux, des documents, des statistiques, des tableaux, des publications et des documents officiels envoyés à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc. etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

## THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Escaped the Terrors of  
Many Winters By  
Using Pe-ru-na.

IN speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 117 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but, of course, subject to the affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Pe-ru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy



## EXPORT MANIFESTS

For GENOA, by the S.S. Tebe, sailed on the 23rd May:  
 G. Frauger and Co., 50 bales cotton  
 R. and O. Lindemann, 30 " "  
 J. Planta and Co., 30 " "  
 110 bales cotton

A. Seeger, 400 bags onions

F. Seeger, 600 bags onions

R. Kirchmayer, 2 cases india rubber

Nacamuli and Co., 6 parcels sundries

M. Padoa and Co., 340 cases zinc

A. Binder, 5 bags gum

Various, 10 parcels sundries

FOR LIVORNO

Cassar Bros., 60 crates tomatoes

Bonded Stores, 27 cases furniture

Thos. Cook and Son, 16 parcels effects

G. Maggi, 5 empty barrels

FOR NAPLES

F. Andres, 1,000 bags onions

Vasdeki Bros., 400 crates tomatoes

Pelosi and Co., 920 " "

Abd Kattab, 166 " "

R. Delia, 1,000 " "

Pilal e Letico, 950 " "

P. Carizone, 50 " "

N. Padova and Co., 68 barrels old copper

Zachette and Zanon, 40 barrels old copper

Ch. Bolonachi, 5 barrels cognac

FOR BENGASI

Moh. Arabi Missiri, 108 bags rice, 8 bags manufactures

FOR SUSA

Moh. Arabi Missiri, 100 bags rice

FOR GREEA

Mahani Bengasi, 7 bales skins

FOR TUNIS

Various, 10 cases sundries

For BOMBAY, by the S.S. Nilo, sailed on the 22nd May:

Carver Bros., 50 bales cotton

V. Martino, 3 barrels oil

FOR PORT SAID

H. C. Flick, 1 case tobacco

V. Bulgechi, 6 parcels sundries

For LONDON, by the S.S. Chios, sailed on the 17th May:

Behrend and Co., 500 tons cotton seed

Barker and Co., 457 tons cotton seed

P. Vivante, 3 cases typewriter

Imp. Ottoman Bank, 35 bales senna

Khedivial Mail, 3 cases oriental articles

Behrend and Co., 2,000 bags sugar

B. and N. Tawa, 3 cases furniture

Hadjos and Co., 20 bales skins, 3 bales hides

Bank of Egypt Ltd, 20 packages ivory

Bonded Stores, 15 cases private effects

John Ross and Co., 20 packages curiosities, 2 packages ivory

Bonded Stores, 1 case silver

Behrend and Co., 5 packages sundries

J. B. Caffari, 23 cases effects, 10 cases sundries

Thos. Cook and Son, 1 case motor car

N. E. Tamvaco, 1 case machinery

Behrend, 1 bale rice

L. A. Johnson, 10 private effects

K. Soussa and Co., 1 case cigarettes

I. Deff, 600 bags pickles

Eg. Salt and Soda Cy, 7,922 bags oil cake

T. Gherghis and Son, 4,000 bags onions

A. Moh. Hefni, 1,078 "

A. Panzieri, 5,000 "

J. Groppi, 1,710 "

L. Onofrio, 700 "

C. J. Parisi, 2,000 "

Hassan Deff, 6,800 "

Bustros Huri, 50 "

Aly Moh. Saleh, 1,000 "

Griva Bros., 600 "

G. M. Ades, 1,000 "

Thos. Cook and Son, 10 packages passengers effects

## EGYPT

## MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA

20th September,  
SPECIAL SAILING

P. & O.

S.S. "CALEDONIA," 8000 Tons, 13000 H.P.  
Taking First and Second Saloon Passengers  
AT SUMMER RATES.

Berths can be engaged at once. Apply in PARIS : Herm Périn & Co., 61, Boulevard Haussmann ; Thos. Cook & Son, 1, Place de l'Opera ; Cunard S.S. Co., 2 Bis, Rue Scribe. MARSEILLES : Estrine & Co., 18, Rue Colbert. Chief Office : 122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 30208-16-6

## GENERAL POST OFFICE

Apprentices on L.E. 2 per mensem are required to fill vacancies in the following Post Offices :—

DAMANHUR DISTRICT.  
Atf. Damanhur and Itiyah El Barud.  
TANTA DISTRICT.  
Ashmum, Birkit El Sab, Qalyub, Tanta and Mahalla.

ZAGAZIG DISTRICT. FAIYUM DISTRICT.  
Belbes and Zagazig. FAIYUM.  
BENI SOUFEH DISTRICT.  
Aiyat, Badreshén, Beni Souef, Matai and Wasta.

MANSURA DISTRICT. ASYUT DISTRICT.  
Mit Ghann. ASYUT, Gima and Luqor.

Candidates must possess the Primary Education Certificate and fulfil all the other conditions for admission to Government Service. Applications must be made to the Postal Inspectors of the District in which the candidate wishes to be employed. Alexandria, 27th May 1907. 30365-3-2

## Egyptian State Railways &amp; Telegraphs.

## AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'elle dispose de six postes vacants au Service de la Comptabilité et du Contrôle.

Les Candidats à ces postes devront avoir le certificat d'études secondaires et envoyer leur demande au Contrôleur de la Comptabilité avant le Vendredi 7 juin prochain.

L'examen des candidats aura lieu au Bureau Central de la Comptabilité le Vendredi 7 juin 1907 à 9 heures a.m.

Ceux qui auront été choisis recevront un salaire mensuel de L.E. 6 à L.E. 7. Le Caire, le 23 Mai 1907. 30346-2-2

"AU DE ROUGE"  
GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.  
(CENTRAL TRAMWAY STATION)  
CAIRO.P. PLUNKETT,  
(PROPRIETOR)DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND IRISH  
TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

The following Departments are newly stocked with the seasons goods.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DRESS MATERIAL

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S READY MADE ARTICLES

EMBROIDERY. MILLINERY.

LACE. CORSETS.

HABERDASHERY. VEILING.

HOSIERY. GLOVES.

HANDKERCHIEFS. SUNSHADES.

RIBBON. CHIFFONS.

SILKS. TOWELS.

MEN'S IRISH MADE DRESS SHIRTS.

IRISH LINEN GOODS.

ARTISTIC, bijou detached residence, with a garden, in sunniest spot in England, to let. Photos sent. 2½ gns winter months, 4½ August and September. Sea, pines and golf. Miss Wilkinson, Southbourne, Hants. 30355-6-3

## MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE.

## AVIS

Le 1er Juin 1907 de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. la Municipalité procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques près du fort No 20 de Kom-el-Choufafa El Barran d'une quantité de 1,000 mètres cubes environ de pierres ainsi que d'une quantité de vieux bois et fer provenant de la démolition du dit fort.

Ces pierres sont divisées en lots de 20 à 100 M.3

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'encheré de 1% et déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de dix (10) jours sous-peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sans perte du dépôt de 10%.

Alexandrie le 23 Mai 1907.

L'Administrateur, 30352-3-2 signée : M. P. CHATAWAY.

## AVIS

Le 3 Juin 1907 de 9 heures a.m. à 11 heures p.m. la Municipalité procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques près des terrains ex-Jardin français d'une quantité de pierres, vieux bois et fer provenant de la démolition du dit Jardin.

Ces pierres sont divisées en lot de 20 à 100 M.3

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'encheré de 1% et déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de dix (10) jours sous-peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sans perte du dépôt de 10%.

Alexandrie, le 24 Mai 1907.

L'Administrateur, 30351-3-2 (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

## AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de dallage de la rue Jebel Zeitoun au quartier Gabbari.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 525.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 4 Juin 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : " Soumission pour travaux Dallage rue Jebel Zeitoun."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 4 Juin 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie, le 21 Mai 1907.

L'Administrateur, 30345-3-3 (Sig.) W. P. CHATAWAY.

## Sudan Government

## NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in the presence of an official or other reliable witness.

28288a-30-10-97

## BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

## 335 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

ALEXANDRIA : 12 Rue Rosette close to Zizinia Theatre.)

CAIRO : 1 Sharai Kamel.

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

Summer Branch at Ramleh, Carlton Hotel.

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYES  
D'ALEXANDRIE.SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYES  
D'ALEXANDRIE.

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYES  
D'ALEXAND

## ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

du mois de Mai 1906			
Du Coton	Graines de coton	Fèves	
1, 8/B 196	Ard. 1,297	Ard. 253	
2, " 319	" 1,858	" 216	
3, " 170	" 996	" 217	
4, " 100	" 1,465	" 419	
5, " 134	" 1,920	" 176	
6, " 161	" 975	" 164	
7, " 294	" 1,190	" 156	
8, " 179	" 5,016	" 84	
9, " 428	" 3,444	" 398	
10, " 105	" 1,577	" 455	
11, " 68	" 1,112	" 180	
12, " 407	" 2,610	" 448	
13, " 140	" 397	" 48	
14, " 15	" 3,669	" 419	
15, " 80	" 1,048	" 85	
16, " 121	" 1,727	" —	
17, " 130	" 2,040	" —	
18, " 24	" 1,265	" 556	
19, " 167	" 1,612	" 1,300	
20, " —	" 191	" 1,489	
21, " 44	" 1,518	" 84	
22, " 174	" 1,076	" 287	
23, " —	" 639	" 1,180	
24, " 161	" 69	" 449	
25, " 7	" 864	" —	
26, " 129	" 777	" 652	
27, " —	" 200	" —	
28, " 95	" 332	" 628	
29, " —	" 8	" 150	
30, " —	" 4,047	" 461	
31, " —	" 599	" 360	

S/B 8,818 A. 43,880 Ard. 11,504  
N.B. — Cette liste est relevée des Registres de l'Alexandria General Produce Association ; nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages du mois de mai 1907.

RÉSUMÉ  
DE LA  
SITUATION COTONNIÈRE

au 24 mai		
AMÉRIQUE:	1907	1906
Balles	Balles	
Recettes aux ports Semaine...	50,000	76,000
Recettes du 1er Septembre...	9,663,000	7,415,000
Export. Angleterre Semaine...	30,000	8,000
Export. Angleterre du 1 Sept.	3,623,000	2,668,000
Export. Continent Semaine...	30,000	35,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept.	4,343,000	3,198,000
Frais par la flottille Etats-Unis	4,550,000	4,128,000
Stock ports	490,000	525,000
Stocks semaines	73,000	105,000
Insight du 1er Septembre...	12,906,000	10,296,000
Con. Mondiale Amér. Semaine	206,000	203,000
Con. Mon. Amér. du 1er Sept.	10,931,000	9,646,000
Visible supply américain...	2,947,000	2,246,000
Visible supply général...	3,470,000	2,726,000

GENERAL		
LIVERPOOL:	1907	1906
Balles	Balles	
Ventes Semaine...	15,000	65,000
Forwarded...	60,000	67,000
Importation...	80,000	82,000
Exportation...	4,000	5,000
Stock...	1,220,000	940,000
Flootant...	90,000	32,000

## EGYPTIAN

EGYPTIAN		
1907	1906	
Balles	Balles	
Ventes Semaine...	400	1,800
Forwarded...	9,500	15,800
Importation...	20,000	13,600
Exportation...	1,400	1,700
Stock...	40,000	30,000
Flootant...	6,000	7,000

## NOLIS

NOLIS		
Céteales...	Shgs. 1/6	1/—
Tourteaux...	7/6	1/—
Graines de coton...	8/6	1/—
Oignons...	18/6	1/—

## LONDRES

LONDRES		
Céteales...	Shgs. 1/6	1/—
Tourteaux...	8/6	1/—
Graines de coton...	9/6	1/—
Oignons...	18/6	1/—

## PORTS DIRECTS

PORTS DIRECTS		
Graines de coton...	Shgs. 10/	1/—
Céteales...	3/6	1/—

## LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL		
Coton...	Shgs. 11/	1/—
Céteales...	1/6	1/—
Tourteaux...	9/	1/—
Graines de coton...	10/	1/—
Oignons...	18/	1/—

## CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)

CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)		
Graines de coton (Dunkerque)...	Fr. 10	1/—
(Nantes)...	10	1/—
Fèves...	10	1/—
Oignons...	20	1/—

## MARBELLE

MARBELLE		
Fèves...	Fr. 7	8—
Graines de coton...	7	8—

## DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES		
Coton: Odessa, Trieste, Venise		
Barcelone...	2.35	
Le Havre...	3	
Dunkerque...	2.50	par 100 kilog.
Antwerp...	2	
Hambourg...	Fr. 20	— 22.50
St. Petersburg...	25	
New York...	25	
Bombay...	25	

## Alexandria, le 23 mai 1907.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDESSES	
Réponse des Primes en Contrats (Obligatoires entre agences absentes)	du Mardi 30 Avril 1907, à 11h. 15 a.m.
Coton, P.G.F.B.	Recouvert Livrent
Novembre...	Tal. 23/32
Janvier...	18 7/8
Mars...	19 1/4
Avril...	18 1/2
Mai...	19 11/32
Juillet...	19 3/8
Graines de coton	
Nov. Deo-Jan.	P.T. 67 3/4
Mai...	" 47 5/4
Juin...	" 78 1/2
Juillet...	" 78 3/4
Aout...	" 79 1/4

SUCRES	





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